

One Great Frenchman.
Congressmen, Please Read.
He Was for France—
Not All Creation.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
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The French are still discussing the three-hundredth anniversary of Colbert, perhaps their greatest statesman, whose genius made possible the grandeur of Louis XIV's reign, and that monarch's brutal extravagances and more brutal wars.

Statesmen at Washington would find it worth while to get from the Congressional Library Colbert's letters, a history of his work, and read carefully.

He put in jail and hanged by the neck men that were robbing the Government. He cut in half taxes that starved and discouraged the poor. And although he was not allowed to tax royalty, nobility or clergy, he managed to get all except royalty, through indirect taxation.

He is remembered as the man with a marble bust, because in building up the French navy he instructed judges to send to the galleys, where they were chained to the oar as long as they lived, as many criminals as possible—murderers and all. He even sent poor beggars to the living death, and added a romantic touch by instructing his agents in Canada to trap Iroquois Indians and to send them over for galley slaves.

While doing that he was creating the French navy, which he established, and building or rebuilding the great ports of France.

He made even the stupid King understand that commerce and industry were important; that a worker was something more than a mere brute.

When Madame de Maintenon got hold of the old King, and for the sake of her soul persuaded him to resume persecution of the Huguenots, Colbert entered into a scheme—but that he could not help. He went into it that he might hold favor with the King and go on building. He knew well the value of the Huguenots to France. He submitted to many indignities that he might go on building out the country he loved, carrying out his constructive ideas, doing perhaps more than any other man to make industrial France as you see it.

In every conceivable way he protected French industry; his mind was on FRENCHMEN, not on all creation. He would not allow any French workmen to leave France, and any French sailor guilty of serving foreigners was sentenced to death.

You would not have found Colbert taking Frenchmen, as Americans were recently taxed, to build a gigantic commercial navy; then scattering the ships and allowing them to go to foreign flags.

Colbert died finally of a broken heart, only sixty-four years old, refusing on his dying bed to receive any message from the peace-loving King, who squandered on war, on the palaces at Versailles and his own vanity the marvelous French prosperity created by Colbert's genius.

Members of Congress not too old to learn will find it worth while to read carefully the life of Colbert, first absorbing information as to the condition of France when he took charge under Cardinal Mazarin; then reading Colbert's letters and a good, complete history of his work.

Colbert saw in France a country with unlimited possibilities of wealth; he knew that there was plenty for all if it could only be properly produced, collected and distributed.

He accomplished marvels, in spite of the King. The Academy of Science is his; academies all over France are his.

He encouraged with pensions men of learning and genius in other countries, knowing that their discoveries would benefit France.

He encouraged especially inventors and other men of talent at home (who encourage them in the United States?). And he did all he could to bring good workmen to France from outside countries, knowing that they are as important to a nation as good horses to a farm.

You would not have found Colbert, as you found American statesmen, at a time of labor shortage solemnly discussing the advisability of shutting out the labor that of the country needs.

Those that study the life of Colbert will study a man that in any great crisis—such, for instance, as the construction of a League of Nations—would have been found advocating first, last and all the time HIS OWN COUNTRY, knowing that a man should work with one hundred per cent of his energy and intelligence for the people in whose service he is engaged.

Few public servants in the United States would fail to be benefited by a study of the life of Colbert, who was born three hundred years ago on the 29th of last month, and died more than 100 years ago.

Many French historians believe if it had been possible for him to reconstruct France, without the loss of Louis XIV on his back, spending and squandering as he established (first) prosperity and (second) liberty in France, without the horrors of the revolution.

WEATHER:

Fair and slightly warmer tonight; fair and warmer Monday, tends to moderate winds coming southerly. Temperature at 8 a. m., 47 degrees.

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PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN CAPITAL; CHEERED BY CROWD AT STATION

SYLVIA COOL AND DERISIVE AS POLICE ACT WOOD KILLING

Without a trace of emotion, and in the same calm, deliberate, almost derisive, mien which has characterized him since his surrender at Columbus, Ohio, Joseph Sylvia today underwent the psychological test of seeing the slaying of Emmett E. Wood depicted along the lines of the hypothetical case built up by the police.

Every material witness in the case so far found was present in the basement of the Westory building, Fourteenth and F streets northwest, when Sylvia, in custody of Inspector Clifford L. Grant and Detective Fred Cornwell arrived.

Lights dimmed. Gloom. Lights had been strung along the dark passageway leading to the basement chamber, the rendezvous for a ring of drug traffickers, the police believe, where the body of young Wood was discovered a week ago Friday.

William H. Ford and Harry Starr, both former associates of Wood, who have been held for possible complicity in the crime, and Buck Fletcher, negro porter of the Liggett drug store, where Wood was employed, stood near the entrance to the basement as Sylvia entered. He nodded to Ford, but gave no sign of recognition to the others.

For a moment or so the situation was tense. The detectives hesitated, as if to deliberate what course to pursue. But the hesitancy was of short duration and, leading the way, Inspector Grant went to the chamber beneath the sidewalk, where the body was discovered. The room was lighted by large searchlights provided for the occasion.

Blood Spat On Floor. A dark, repulsive spot on the floor near the doorway showed where blood had flowed from the ugly wound inflicted by Wood's assailant, who had the lad with a blow at the back of the head—a blow given apparently without warning.

With Starr, Wood, Fletcher, and a number of employees of the store present in this room, the questioning of Sylvia and the other witnesses began. All others were barred from the room and Inspector Grant refused to (Continued on Page 23, Column 7.)

ALBERT REVIEWS YANKS ABOARD SHIP

Doughboys, Sailors, and Marines Draw Praise From Belgian King.

ABOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—American doughboys, sailors and marines, lined up smartly on two decks of the George Washington, were reviewed by King Albert today.

After the King had reviewed the men, and they had exchanged salutes, the King, with Queen Elizabeth and the crown prince, made a lengthy tour of the ship. The King congratulated Captain McCauley and Colonel Kimball on the showing made by the soldiers and sailors and the condition of the vessel.

Warm weather, with bright sunshine, attended the George Washington's cruise today.

That matters little, however, for Colbert, the French king, the men of the revolution, have all passed by, are dead, and would be dead anyhow.

Read a little about Colbert for a pleasant change from modern statesmanship.

'Come and Take Fiume,' D'Annunzio's Challenge To Nations of the World

By GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, Italian Poet and Aviator. Who Has Created an International Crisis by Occupying the City of Fiume and Declaring Its Annexation to Italy Despite the Dictates of the Allied Supreme Council and the Declaration of President Wilson.

FIUME (via Paris), Sept. 28.—The Fiume problem is solved.

I am here, and I will stay here, alive or dead.

Not only the harbor of Fiume, but the hinterland as well, must be Italian.

Seeks Italian Sovereignty.

Internationalization of the harbor is impossible. Concessions, commercial privileges, and franchises, might be given to everybody at interest, but the sovereignty of Italy must be established positively; in this way, the harbor of Fiume will fulfill on the Adriatic the same duty that Genoa performs on the Mediterranean, where international commerce finds free expansion and a natural outlet to Switzerland.

The territorial continuity between Fiume and Italy is paramount, and no suggestion of separation from motherland can even be considered. Fiume cannot remain isolated and surrounded by Slav territory, which is sure to smother it.

Government Powerless. Whatever the Italian government may do or say against this irrevocable decision of the military command and the population of Fiume will be useless.

Everything is ready for the occupation of Abasiza and Volesen, should the Italian government decide to withdraw its own troops from that territory.

We are resolved to go the limit, even to the force of arms, against anyone opposed to the popular will. We want to shout this decision to the world.

What can the entente do against us? Will the England of Milford bombard the right of Fiume? What can Italy do?

Hurls Defiance At World. The army and navy are with us; if there is anyone wishing to chase Gabriele D'Annunzio out of here, let him try.

I am surrounded by my men, who are willing to do anything. An aviator sailed yesterday to drop (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

Labor Policy In Balance

Steel Strike to Decide Future of Radicalism in Ranks of America's Organized Workmen.

By ARCHIBALD M. JAMIESON.

The future trend of American labor will be determined by the strike in the steel industry.

The fight between the radical and conservative labor forces is on. There is no open breach between Fitzpatrick and the old-line leadership of the A. F. of L., and there may not be. But it is clear that the radicals have set out to dominate the entire labor movement in the United States.

SHREWD, SKILLFUL GAME. The Fitzpatrick-Foster forces are playing a shrewd, skillful game. If they win the strike, they naturally become the strongest leaders of labor.

A combination with the United Mine Workers and the railroad brotherhoods, whose nationalization program is now before Congress, would push the conservative craft union policy of the A. F. of L. into the background.

If they lose the strike, what then? In that case the radicals, the direct actionists, according to their own calculations, will absorb recruits and gain power with amazing speed.

Head of the United States Steel Corporation refuses collective bargaining; refuses to meet his men, even at the request of the President; refuses unequivocally to arbitrate. The radicals can ask no better raw material than that with which to spread their power. The collapse of the strike, if it comes, will be a sorry victory for Gary. It will be the definite signal for American labor to swing to the Left, for there can be no compromise, no conciliation, with a man who knows neither collective bargaining (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

TROOPS SENT TO CHICAGO AS STEEL PLANTS PLAN TO OPEN

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—One thousand troops will arrive at Fort Sheridan this afternoon to be on reserve for strike duty, officials at the fort announced today.

Rations for that number to last for two weeks were received at the fort yesterday.

Prepare for Crisis. Although there have been no serious outbreaks in the Chicago steel district since the strike started last Monday, this move indicates that Government officials are preparing to meet any critical situation.

The crisis in the steel strike in this district is expected tomorrow, when steel plants hope to operate all departments. Authorities fear trouble in the Gary and Indiana Harbor districts, where the race question is mixed with the labor problem.

Regular Army Troops Enroute. Officers at Fort Sheridan stated they had no information regarding what troops were expected, but reports from Fort Dodge, Iowa, stated that the Fourth Division of the regular army had enroute.

It has been assigned to Fort Sheridan for temporary duty, according to Col. W. S. Mape, commanding officer.

STEEL STRIKE TEST IS DUE TOMORROW

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28.—With claims of success coming from both sides in the strike of union steel workers, steel company officials, and labor leaders today are canvassing their strength for the decision tomorrow.

Officials of the Steel Corporation reiterated their belief that the men would return to work by tens of thousands tomorrow, while strike leaders declared the morning will prove that the tie-up of steel plants will be complete.

Unionists were confident workers of the Bethlehem Steel Company would join the ranks of the men already (Continued on Page 23, Column 3.)

Keeping Up With The Times

A FACT A DAY

William H. Rankin, that Chicago leader in advertising development whose restless activity would make every working day twenty-five hours long—for himself—paid Washington a pleasant compliment in his address to the Newspaper Division of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, at New Orleans last week.

Speaking of Liberty Loan advertising throughout the country and of the success of the plan by which advertisements promoting the sales of bonds were published and paid for by contributions of business men of the communities, Mr. Rankin said:

"In Washington, D. C., this plan worked best. The business men of Washington gave our Government a splendid demonstration of paid newspaper advertising used to help win the war."

Anarchy Likely to Grip All of England Unless Walkout Ends In Week

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Great Britain is today in the grip of a strike of railway workers that threatens to become a life and death grapple between organized labor and the government, paralyzing the activities of 40,000,000 people.

Labor in Finish Fight.

No prospects of early settlement appeared today, and labor leaders declared they were fully prepared to wage a fight to the finish. At the same time, government officials reiterated their determination to use every means in their power against what they term an attack on the life of the empire.

Government leaders fully appreciate their political life hangs in the balance, while the laborites are conscious their defeat will mean a terrific blow to the power and prestige of organized labor in England. The public was preparing for the fight by buying foodstuffs and hurriedly arranging their business affairs and closing offices until prospects of settlement appeared.

Passes by Airplane. Airplanes today delivered thousands of copies of Sunday morning newspapers to the large provincial cities. The planes were piloted by officers of the royal air force. Two army majors, who had experience running locomotives in France during the war, took the only train to Manchester yesterday afternoon. They volunteered to serve as engine and trainman, running overalls and operating the engine in a business-like manner. (Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

Thomas W. Brahany Quits White House to Become Officer of Corporation

By FRANK R. LANE. (Staff Correspondent of The Washington Times.)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Thomas W. Brahany, executive clerk at the White House for about eight years, has resigned to become secretary and assistant treasurer of the American Republics Corporation, a holding company with a capital of \$10,000,000, having its central offices in New York. His successor has not been appointed.

The corporation with which Mr. Brahany will be identified is headed by J. S. Cullinan, of Houston, Tex., who has big holdings in the Galena Signal Oil Company, of which he is president; the Pennsylvania Tank Car Company, the Pennsylvania Tank Line Company, the Petroleum Iron Works, of Sharon, Pa., and other companies owning producing oil lands in Oklahoma and Texas. Mr. Cullinan was the organizer of the Texas Oil Company, and is president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Texas. During the war he was a dollar-a-week man in Washington and assisted Herbert C. Hoover in the passage of the food control bill.

Georgetown Graduate. Mr. Brahany, who is one of the most widely known men locally in the administration, is a native of Wisconsin. He was educated in the University of Wisconsin, and when he came to Washington as secretary to Senator J. V. Quarles, of Wisconsin, studied at the Georgetown Law School. Later he was associated with Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, and was engaged in newspaper work in the National Capital. Soon after the organization of the Tariff Board, during the Taft administration, he became executive secretary of the board and soon afterward was appointed executive clerk at the White House.

Will Live in New York. Always affable, courteous and obliging, Mr. Brahany gained not only great popularity among the citizens of Washington, but won the esteem and friendship of those who came in contact with him at the White House. He is a member of the National Press Club, the City Club, the Gridiron Club, and the Columbia Country Club. Mr. Brahany expects to be able to go to New York soon to take up his new duties there. His family was in Washington, although he regrets the necessity of his relinquishing his residence in Washington.

GIRL FOILS BANDITS. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Bravery of Miss Alice Lavier, stenographer, foiled the attempt of two masked bandits to steal the \$2,500 payroll of the Great Lakes Copper Company today.

She seized the revolver which one of the bandits held and screamed, bringing assistance.

EXECUTIVE IS GREETED BY DAUGHTER ON RETURN HOME

"President Wilson is feeling as well as could be expected under the circumstances. He slept well last night and already there are indications that he will improve rapidly if he is given the needed rest."—Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician.

Broken in health by his strenuous tour of the country in defense of the league of nations, but not showing outwardly his weakened condition, President Wilson returned to the Capital this morning.

The train carrying the President that party reached Union Station at 11:05 o'clock, precisely on time.

President Wilson, wearing a heavy overcoat to protect himself from the cold atmosphere, walked from the train through the station to the Red Cross canteen, which prior to the war was used as his private waiting room.

Crowd at Station. A crowd of about 1,000 had assembled in the concourse, and as the President passed through the train gate they lifted their hats and cheered. The President nodded and smiled faintly, and even endangered his health further by doffing his hat.

In the Red Cross canteen about a score of wounded soldiers were seated on a bench. They cheered and the President acknowledged their tribute by lifting his hat.

At the door to the canteen the President's private automobile was waiting. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, at once got into the machine and was hurried to the White House. The President was ordered to return to bed at once.

Today was the first time President Wilson had been up since he was ordered to bed by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician, several days ago following a severe attack of nervous indigestion.

Greeted by Daughter. At the station to greet the President was his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson. She returned with the President and Mrs. Wilson to the White House.

The White House was in readiness for the return of the President. The heat had been turned on, the Executive Mansion thoroughly cleaned, and the surrounding grounds straightened.

First to greet the President when the train arrived at the Union Station was his daughter. She ran several hundred feet along the side of the train, and when she reached her father she threw her arms around his neck and exclaimed: "I am so glad to see you, father."

Miss Wilson locked arms with the President and walked through the (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)



THOMAS W. BRAHANY.

OWNERS TO REFUSE MINERS' DEMANDS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Demands of the United Mine Workers of America for 60 per cent increase in pay, six-hour day, five-day week, and a uniform contract for all workers, will be refused by the operators when the miners and operators renew their conference tomorrow.

Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators, is preparing a reply and counter-proposal. Miners are understood to have conceded that their demands will not be granted, although it is stated they will be firm in their stand.

"To my mind this is the most important conference between capital and labor that has yet taken place," Chairman Brewster said.

PADEREWSKI QUILTS AS PREMIER OF POLAND

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Ignace Jan Paderewski has resigned as premier of Poland, according to a cablegram received by the Rev. Nicholas Stankiewicz, head of the Ukrainian national committee here.

Paderewski's resignation followed the refusal of the peace conference to withdraw its decision for a plebiscite in East Galicia, according to the telegram.